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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE A Very Large Paper, for the Country,
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TRIBUNE.

Common Schools and School Libraries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Second Annual Report of HENRY S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Common Schools of Cortland Country; together with a Special Report on Common School Libraries; Prepared in pursuance of the direction of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New York. Albany: Carroll & Cook, Printers to the Assembly: 1431 Few of our readers are aware, probably, of the full extent and practical working of our admirable system of Common School Education. We are informed by the Annual Report of the State Superintendent, now before us, that there are 10.876 School Districts in the State, in which upward of 650,000 children are instructed by competent and approved teachers for an average period of eight months during the year, and we are quite confident that the whole number taught in Colleges, Academies, and select schools of every denomination does not exceed 100,000. Of this latter number, it is reasonable to infer that at least half have passed through a regular course of novitiate in the Common Schools. The inhabitants of each districts elect three Trustees, who hold their offices for three years-one going out Superintendent of Common Schools, annually elected by the People at Town Meeting, whose Schools in his Town, to examine and license teachers, and to receive and disburse the public money applicable to the payment of teachers' wages and the purchase of books for a district library. Each county has a County Superintendent of Common Schools, biennially chosen by the Board of Supervisors, who exercises a general supervision over all the schools of the county-visits and inspects each annually-has jurisdiction in the first instance on appeal over all controversies arising under the school actgrants permanent licenses to teachers-and reports annually to the State Superintendent the results as well of his own observation and labors, as of those of the Town Superintendents, who are required annually to report to him, and who derive their information from reports annually made to them by the Trustees of the several districts, terly unsuitable to the District Library, a judi and from their personal examination of the affairs of each. The grand result of this harmonious, simple and admirable machinery, is annually communicated to the Legislature by the State sides over, regulates and directs the whole. First, then we have the Democratic platform-the inhabitants of the several districts-next the Trustees who administer the affairs of each, employ teachers, provide and keep in repair the schoolhouse, levy taxes, rate-bills, &c. upon the taxable property of the district to meet the expense not provided for from the public funds-and then in regular gradations, the Town, County and State Superintendent. The sum of \$275,000 is annually apportioned and paid from the Common School Fund, to the several counties and towns in proportion to the population of each; an equal amount is required to be raised by taxation upon the inhabitants; and the aggregate amount, augmented by voluntary taxation and local funds to upwards of ONE MILLION of Dot. LARS, is annually apportioned among the several school districts in proportion to the number of children in each, of a proper age to attend the Common Schools. Of this sum \$110,000 is annually required to be expended in the purchase of books suitable for a District Library; and the residue in the payment of the wages of duly approved teachers. There are already 875,000 volumes in these Libraries : and the report of Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent of Cortland county, before us is principally confined to an elucidation

Of the latter document, it is but simple justice to say that it is an able and a comprehensive exposition of the great subject to which it relatesworthy of the established reputation of the author as a scholar, a writer and an educationist-and of intellectual and moral culture in all its diversified forms. The conclusions to which he arrives in reference to the class of Books proper for District Libraries, under the various heads of Juvenile, Sectarian, Political, Biographical and Historical, Works of Fiction, Poetry, and Miscellaneous Books, are endorsed and approved by the State Superintendent, and may therefore be regarded as authoritative. Under the head of "Juvenile Books," some very sensible and practical suggestions are thrown out relative to the expediency of providing for every Library a more liberal infusion of works "of a class equal to Parley's Magazine or the Rollo's Books." The subject of "Sectarian Books" is handled with a power and a discrimination which we have seldom seen equaled: and after a thorough examination and discussion of the various principles applicable to this class of works, the following general rules are laid down, and may be regarded, under the general endorsement of the State Superintendent as settled, viz:

"1. No works written professedly to uphold or attack any sect or creed in our Country, claiming to be a religious one, shall be tolerated in the School Libraries.

"2. Standard Works on other topics shall not be excluded, because they incidentally and indirectly betray the religious opinions of their authors.

"3. Works arowedly on other topics which abound in direct and unreserved attacks on or defences of the character of any religious sect; or those which hold up any religious body to contempt or execration, by singling out or bringing together only the darker parts of its history or character, shall be excluded from the School

These principles, it appears to us, are sound, liberal and comprehensive; and we are unable to perceive any substantial grounds upon which they can be attacked. But let us hear the ferry.

author's own views on this head: -that Protestant and Catholic, orthodox and unorthodox, Universalist, Unitarian, Jew, and even

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

sechooling and every thing necessary for their comfort an

The Sammer term to commence on the 29th April and co

Reference to Hon. William Johnson.

Lewis H. Russell, Esq. Stratford.

Rev. N. E. Comwall, Southport.

William Benjamin, Esq. N. York.

Lewis Curtus, Esq. N. York.

REFINED SUGAR

REDUCED IN PRICE.

WOOLSEY AND WOOLSEY from this date

Offer their "Standard" DOUBLE REFINED SU-GARS at the following low cash prices, viz: Loal!! cents per pound. When less than 5 packages are Crashed. II do do purchased half a cent per pound Powder'd lik do do additional The above are packed as follows:

Loaves in Boxes of 300 pounds Crashed in Bols, of 200 do No charge for packages. Powdered in do of 250 do Apply to the New-York Patent Sugar Refinery, corner of South and Montgomery sts. or at 89 Wall st.

N. B. Orders out of the city must be accompanied by a remittance.

Crushed in barrels of 200 lbs.
Ground, in barrels of 250 lbs.
Apply at the Refinery, 285 Greenwich street, corner of

Apply at the Rennery, 280 Green that he accompanie hambers street. Orders out of the city must be accompanie if the

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,

FLLIOT, BURNAP & BABCOCK are con-NO 43 JOHN-STREET.

TO IRON MASTERS - i or sale, Mill Sites

and sections of the property.

N. R. CASEY, Civil Engineer.

The Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the City of New

The Hon. Wm. Kent, Judge of the First Circuit. The Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, Recorder of the City of New

James R. Whiting, Esq. District Attorney. John Authon, Esq. Charles O'Conor. Esq. David Graham, Esq.

Salem Dutcher, Fisq. Alexander Watson, Esq. Graham, Hoffman and Bosworth, Esqrs. R. M. Blatchford, Esq.

(as fast as patronage may justify.) over the principal routes of the country, so as to give to the public the most extensive facilities for exceeding the country.

cilities for correspondence that can be afforded at an unifor

Stratford, Jan. 27th' 1814.

oadway.

WHOLE NO. 881.

I'O PARENTS .- The subscriber, at present

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a Situation to do General Housework in a nice Family. Has a first rate recommendation for washing and ironing. Please to call at 150 17th st. up stairs. teaching School in the pleasant and healthy village of Stratford, Conn., 3 miles distant from Bridgeport, to which place steamboats ply daily, would take a limited number of Marie Boarding Schoolars, at the small charge of 2t dollars per week, for which sum they will be provided with board, wash-WANTEL-LOCAL AGENTS in all Pirncipal Cities and Towns; falso Traveling or General Agents, for one or different States, are wanted for a new literary work of large sale. Apply at Mr. L. Kuh's office, 28 Flatt street. Applicants from the country will pay the letter postage. Satisfactory references are demanded, as for the respectability of the Agent. (6 33.* further information inquire of Henry C. Scott, 25 East

TO TEACHERS .- A Teacher, who is about to

Tetire from business on account of health, wishes to dispuse of his School, which is in one of the most desirable parts of the city. A good Classical Teacher will find it to his advintage to take the School. A note addressed to E. F. G. at the writer's real name, and left at Mr. Bassett's Drug Sors, 614 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—By a respectable Woman, a Situ-ation as Chambermaid, Washer and Ironer, or plain Sewer. Best City References given. Apply at 42 Watts at first floor.

WANTED-By a respectable young Woman, a situation as chambermaid and water, and is a good washer and ironer, and has no objectious to general housework. She has no objections to the country. Apply at 130 fe7 21.0

TERVANT WANTED-A single man accuscustomed to wait on gentlemen, and who would wish to gage as servant to a gentleman going to travel in Europe .-

one need apply but one who speaks the English fluently, if the Spanish tolerably well, and can produce good verbal resences. Apply at 22 Old Slip, up stairs. WANTED-A situation in a respectable family as houseke-per. Unexceptionable references given.—Address X. H. at this office.

10 POTTER BAKERS -A man who thoroughly understands the above business may hear of a cod situation, by applying at 231 Water st. New York, Fab. 1844.

DOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—
Four or five persons can be handsomely accommodated
with board in a private family in the upper part of the City.
Any communications addressed to the subacribers will re-Any communications addressed to the subscribers will recive attention. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.
7 Broad-stree

COAL! COAL!!-At \$5 25 per ton-Broken,

Egg and large Stove—The subscriber is now delivering the best Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal at the above low price, for cash, well screened and weighed by a City weigher.

PETER CLINTON,

j24 2m Yard corner of King and Greenwich sts. IVERPOOL COAL-For sale from yard, or

low market price. Consumers are invited to call on the ubscriber before leaving their orders elsewhere, as he is deminined to sell a first rate article at an extremely low piece. 8 if T. STOKES DICKERSON, 107 Authory-st.

DEACH ORCHARD COAL .- The subscriber PEACH ORCHARD COAL.—The subscriber has now on hand, for sale, the above coal of all sizes, which he offers for sale at a low market price, from the yard. Orders sent through the Despatch Post, or left at the office of the subscriber, will be promptly attended to.

T. STOKES DICKERSON, No. 107 Authony st., rear of Broadway Tabernacle.

Liverpool and Sydney Coal for family use or Smith's, on hand, for sale as above. Also Ash and Lenigh Coal of all sizes.

the property, and farther information, apply to Archibald Mishtyre, Albany; to Archibald Robertson, Philadelphia; or to the undersigned at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, where may be seen specimens of the coal and ore; also, maps POLISH YOUR STOVES AND GRATES-

> pose WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE. It is put up in rolls, which cost but 124 cents, and has many advantages over the British Lustre and Black Lead, as its lustre is brighter, lasts lenger, and is used with much less dust and trouble. In one minute after it gets dry, by the application of a brush you set a beautiful polish. For sale at WM. BDOWN'S, 421 Washington street. Retailed by all the Druggists and Grocery Stores in Boston, Salem, Lowell, Worsester, Portland, Springfield. Dealers and families can be supplied of A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, 113 im. A LLEN'S LADIES' FRENCH BOOTS.

A LLEN'S LADIES' FRENCH BOUTS—
A The attention of the Ladies of New York is decidedly directed to this beautiful article, at manufactured by Mr. Alien, 70 Lispenard street. Go into what society we may, it is "the elegance of the fit and cut of Alien's Boots and Sinces." Hence it is that he is always busy, while others are complaining. Their quality cannot be surpassed, nor their beauty excelled. Such a masterpiece of a Mechanic ought, and doubtless will receive the best patronage. His nest and gentcel store is at 70 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, 123 eod tf

100 half chests Ning Yong Souchong. 80 do Caper Souchong. 10 chests fine Mohee Powchong. 20 fancy boxes fine Mohee Souchong.

250 half chests 250 half chests do.
400 chests Hyson Skin.
50 half chests superior Gunpowder.
80 do Imperial.
All country packed and of late importation.
For sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,

GENUINE TEAS!!

YEAS -300 half chests Young Hyson, Canton packed, for sale by d7 ti GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South-st.

MERCHANTS about establishing new firms The aubscribers having been established for a number of years, and being practical SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, would acquaint Merchants and others that they have concluded to reduce their CHARGES (for cash only) 50 PR. CENT. BELOW their former PRICES.

K. PARK'S only true celebrated highly im-• proved Manifold Letter Writer.—This article produces a Letter and Duplicate at the same time without the use of pen or ink—yet the resemblance is so near that it can accarely be

on the New-York press, which teems with praise at the wast improvement he has made in the above article, and invites them to call and examine the extensive assertment he has on hand, and convince themselves of the utility and cheapness of the above article, which he sells 30 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, at his Stationery and Patent Blank Book and Bank Ledger Depot, 37 John street, 3 doors below

having all the hair strokes of the pen.

posals for 10 000 gallons of pure winter strained Sperm
Oil will be received till the 15th instant, each proposal to be
accompanied by a sample of Oil, to be such as the party making the proposal will obligate to sapply by contract. The
Oil to be delivered as required by the undersigned. be delivered as required by the undersigned.
WILLIAM R. GORHAM, Supt. of Lamps & Gas. Corporation papers please copy.

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a peti-I tion has been presented in the Board of Aldermen from the owners of property, for permission to enclose court yards with iron railing to the breadth of 15 feet on each side of the

with fron railing to the oreanth of 19 feet on cash side of the cith avenue from Greenwich avenue to 19th street.

Persons interested in this proposition, and opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to the undersigned at his office, Hall of Records, on or before the tenth day of February next.

Street Commissioner's (fiftee, Ing. 31, 1844. Street Commissioner's Office, Jan. 31, 1844.

SEWER IN RIVINGTON STREET.—Public

Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been presented in the Board of Aldermen, to Build a Sewer in Rivington st., from Sheriff street to the East River. Persons interested in this proposition, and opposed thereto, are requested to present their objections in writing to the undersigned, at his office, Hall of Records, on or before the 13th day of February, lost. (noon.)

JOHN EWEN, Street Commissioner.

Street Commissioner's Office, Feb. 2d 1844. feb3

ECONOMY AND FASHION .- The subscri-

HULL'S TRUSSES .- Notice to Rup-

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

Mormon, derive the same immunity? The fact is conceded; and it is averred that each is equally entitled to it, in a government whose very Constitution avows the principle of a full and indiscriminate religious

VOL. III. NO. 260.

toleration

"He who thinks it hard that he shall not be alowed to combat, through the medium of the school libraries, beliefs, the sin and error of which are as clear to him as is the light of Heaven, will bear in mind that the library at least leaves him and his religious beliefs, in as good a condition as it found him. If it will not propagate his tenets, it will leave them unattacked. If he is not allowed to use other men's money to purchase books to assault their religious faiths, he is not estopped from expending his own as he sees fit, in his private, or in his Sunday-school library-nor is he debarred from placing these books in the hands of all who are willing to receive them. His power of morally persuading his fellow men is left unimpaired; nor will he, if he has any confidence in the recuperative energies of truth-if he believes his God will ultimately give victory to truth -ask more. In asking, or condescending to accept the support of an earthly government, he admits the weakness of his cause, the feebleness of his faith .-He leans on another arm than that which every page of the Bible declares all-sufficient. In what age of the world has any church entered into meretricious connexion with temporal governments, and escaped unsullied from the contact? Any approximation to such connexion, even in the minutest particularany exclusive right or immunity given to one reli gious sect or another in the school library or elsewhere, is not only anti-religious, but anti-republican. As men, we have the right to adopt religious creeds, and to attempt to influence others to adopt them but as Americans, as legislators or officials dispens ing privileges or immunities among American citi another. The persecuted and wandering Israelite comes here, and he finds no bar in our naturaliza tion laws. The members of the Roman, Greek, or each year. Each town is provided with a Town | English church equally become citizens. Those adopting every hue of religious faith-every phase of heresy, take their place equally under the banner of the Republic-and no ecclesiastical power can duty it is periodically to visit and inspect all the snatch even "the least of these" from under its glorious folds. Not an hour of confinement, not the amercement of a farthing, not the deprivation of a right or liberty weighing "in the estimation of a bair can any such power impose on any American citi-

zen, without his own full and entire acquiescence.' This is eloquence as well as truth and genuine republican toleration.

The same general principles are applied to the selection of Political Works, and with great justice and sound discrimination. "Philosophies of History," rather than History itself, are preferred, and in our judgment rightly, in this region of literature. We regret that the pressing demands upon our columns preclude us from giving the views of the author on this head. The subject of Fictitious Works, Novels, Romances, &c. is ably discussed; and while the great mass of works included in this department are condemned as ut-

cious and discriminating selection is commended.

"Poetry" is poetically and eloquently treated:

"To even the utilitarian, if an intellectual oneif he counts the time and efforts of the mind, as he would those pertaining to the body, poetry has two Superintendent of Common Schools, who pre-matchless recommendations. She produces stronger impressions than prose, and she does it in fewer words. In her more impassioned flights, all other cold and powerless, compared with the thoughts and images which are thrown off, as it were, molten and burning from the soul of the poet. In compression, in intellectual density-in the power of expressing volumes in sentences-sentences in words-poetry is to prose what carbon in the diamond to carbon in the coal. How often do we find this exemplified amidst the sombre austerity of Young-the cold glitter of Pope-on every page of the "myriad-minded" Shakspeare ? And how sud denly, and with what little apparent effort, does poetry penetrate to the very fountain heads of the emotions! Like him who touches the electric conductor, we feel the shock instantaneous, invisible and entirely beyond the power of any inviting or re sisting volition. It runs like a fever-chill over the shivering nerves-gushes into uncontrollable tears in the eye-flashes up in the dullest soul into a sudder and irrepressible yearning for the great and lofty; and again and again is the same effect produced by a reperusal of the passage—and yet, if we turn back and at tempt to analyze critically the secret of its power. we find but a few simple words which every school boy uses, grouped too, apparently, with as little artifice or design as that same school-boy's prattle,-They are like the enchanted towers in the "vale o St. John," which when approached more nearly, re vert to shapeless masses of unwrought granite. Read the "Mason" of Goethe. The words are simple and few. Yet Saurin ever "pointing to the open grave," is not half so cloquent. Who ever rose from the perusal of Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey," or Bryant's "Thanatopsis," without feeling that he had drunk in the moral of all human philosophy Milton's "Comus," Gray's "Elegy written in country churchyard," the same author's wild and of the general principles by which the officers mpassioned "Bard"-Burn's "Cotter's Saturday and inhabitants of the several districts should be night"-Kirk White's "Ode to Genius"-as well guided in the selection of works for these Lias innumerable detached passages which might be cited from all the higher poets, furnish examples,

varying in intensity, of the same mystic power. The introduction of poetry into the school libraries, should be placed under similar regulations with the introduction of fiction. It should form but a subordinate department, and be selected with the same scrupulous care. I am happy to say, however, this caution is less necessary in relation to American containing the most liberal and expanded views poetry. Fortunately few of our American poets (or our other writers,) have stooped to cater to depraviy-to use the language and call up the associations of Cyprians. It is not necessary to inquire for expurgated editions of Bryant, Halleck, Dana, Sigour-

nev, Percival, Willis, Gould, etc.' But we have no space to follow this admirable Report farther at this time. We could wish to see it in the hands of all who rightly appreciate the influence capable of being exerted upon the intellectual and moral condition of our people by the eleven thousand libraries, diffused over every section of our State, and brought within the reach of every man, woman and child within it, and who desire that this immense lever shall be rightly directed. We are happy to learn that this document will be distributed, in connection with the Annual Report of the State Superintendent and of the several County Superintendents, to each Town and County Superintendeut in the State, and that in this way, it will reach those upon whom the general supervision of our vast system of elementary education directly depends. We are also informed that it will appear entire by permission of the author in a forthcoming volume on "Mental and Moral Culture and Popular Education," by a gentlemar long and intimately connected with our system of Common Schools; a work designed as it is understood for the District Libraries of our State, now in process of publication by C. S. Francis & Co. of this city and Messrs. Munro & Francis, Boston, and to which we shall avail ourselves of an early occasion to

BANKRUPTCY .- The Illinoian says the whole number of applications for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, in this State, is 1574, of which number 1142, have received certificates of final discharge, leaving 432 who have not as yet obtained their discharges. The time for so doing is limited to the 20th of March.

The roads in Illinois are horrible. A gentleman was three and a half hours coming on horseback from the Illinois Bluffs (about six miles) to the

FIRE.-Yesterday morning, a dry-house in Pascoag village, belonging to Whipple, with the goods error are put on the same footing with true religion which it contained, was destroyed. The loss is be-

it imposes on the mails. From a statement forwarded to the Senate by the Postmaster General, it appears, that during three weeks of a session of Congress, in which an accurate account was taken, there were mailed at Washington 466,345 franked letters, and

4,314,948 franked documents, weighing 359,579 pounds—(upwards of 179 tons!) The doings of Congress are immediately pubished throughout the land, in the newspapers; and the whole results of their doings, of general nterest, would ordinarily, for a session, make but small volume. This immense number of four million pamphlets or documents, then, loading the mails from Washington with 179 tons, not merely for three weeks, but as may be inferred, for every three weeks of the long sessions of Congress-printed, folded in fine paper, and separately directed, as well as carried throughout the nation, at the public expense, are probably, for the most part, unread, and entirely useless, except that the receipt of them, respectfully franked by "Honorable Members," may for a moment gratify the influential part of their constituents!

Means of Three Cent Postage.

The grand obstacle to a reduction of postage

is the franking privileges; from on the opposing

influence it gives to about 16,000 privileged in-

dividuals, and especially from the heavy burden

To the Editor of the Tribune

By the bill recently introduced to the Senate, t is proposed to give each Member of Congress iberty to receive free, any number of letters, papers or packets, not weighing over two ounces, and to frank five letters daily throughout the year; and also to frank documents printed by Congress, to any extent!

Here, then, is one of the nameless multitude of abuses resulting from this anti-Republican monopoly of a franking privilege, granted to about 16,000 officers of the Government, used by many at the public expense for perpetuating themselves in office, and imposing upon the people, in various ways, an annual tax of some million of dollars !- more than sufficient, probably, to defray the needful cost of the whole Post-Office estab. ishment of the nation.

Perhaps no class of men receive more useful aid from the franking system than Editors: yet it is gratifying to see from their remarks, that they would cheerfully resign this for a vastly greater good, in which all of every class may share

Let then our public guardians have the patriotism to abolish at once and entirely this invidious, expensive monopoly, and reduce the rate of letter-postage to about three cents, (which is double the British postage,) and that of papers and pamphlets in due and equal proportion. Let the U. S. Mail be made, as it surely can be, the cheapest, safest, speediest mode of conveyance of favorite readers. He read well, because he compreletters and papers for all classes-and it will be used by all: friendly correspondence will soon be vastly increased; the revenue of the Post Office be increased; and this happy medium of circulation throughout the body politic, will be felt as a life-giving bond of Union to the States, and in its literary, social, moral and religious bearings, as a noble and enduring memorial of good government.

A few years since the British Parliament had the magnanimity to relinquish entirely their franking privilege; and during the last year the British Post-Office, carrying letters for a penny and newspapers for nothing, throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, has cleared to the Goverament, over all expenses, nearly three millions of dollars! Lord Stanley has signified the intention of the Government shortly to extend the cheap system to Canada. And even the Autocrat of Russia has signified his intention to establish a very cheap rate of postage throughout his vast empire. And shall Republican America inger behind the proud monarchies of Europe in facilities for enlightening mankind and diffusing general happiness? Must our free Government, n this age of opening mind, when thrones are vielding to light and love, appropriate nine milions of dollars annually to sustain a navy, and twelve millions for the war department, but not venture a cent to promote the general circulation of knowledge and good will, when there is every indication that the result here, as in England,

would be triumphant? Let public sentiment be fully made known at Washington; let the common sense inhabitants of every town and village feel their individual responsibility-feel that God has made them the Sovereigns of a great nation; let them at once enclose a petition of five or ten lines to some Member of Congress and their wishes in this national concern will be respected, and a new era of intelligence, good feeling, respect for rulers, and gratitude to Heaven will commence.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The undersigned respectfully request, that you will reduce Letter Postage, throughout the United States, to about three cents, and that of newspapers and pamphlets in due proportion, and abolish entirely the franking privilege.

BURIED TREASURE .- A Spanish paper contains the following statement respecting a treasure buried by Marshal Ney's order, near Santiago:

"It is now beyond doubt that in 1811, several barrels, containing a sum of 18,000,000 francs in gold, were buried in the district of Larrano, near Santiago. Two hundred French soldiers retreating from Vigo, and being afraid to enter Santiago, encamped in the neighborhood of the city. where sixty of them, having dug a trench ten feet deep, deposited in it the barrels by order of their commander. During the operation one of the barrels was broken, and it was then the soldiers perceived what they were burying, instead of ammunition, as they had been told. Military discipline, however, prevented them from satisfying their secret desires, and they were unable to do so, as they shortly returned to France, and were marched to Russia. It is positively known that only three of them survived that campaign. One of the survivors died a short time since; another expired three years ago, and the fact above alluded to is confirmed in his will. The only one now living, having waited for the time after which no claim is legal in France to expire, left for Spain; and having explored the spot where he supposed the treasure to lie buried, he repaired to Madrid, where, through the medium of the French Embassy, he signed with the Minister of Finance, M. Calatrava, a treaty, by which he bound himself to share the sum with the Spanish Government, on condition that the latter should afford him the necessary protection during the operation. The events of June last paralyzed his endeavors; but the same treaty having been signed by M. Ayllon, another search was made, without success-owing, no doubt, to an error respecting the position of the ground.

EXPORTS OF LEAD.—The Dubuque, Iowa, Ex-EXPORTS OF LEAD.—The Dubudde, lower of the lead of the lead shipped during the past three years from Galead shipped during the past three years from Galean and Dubuque, was 106,486,330 pounds; the whole amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. Farmed amount of copper 95,000 lbs.—valued at magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. The magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. The magnitude in about one-half the time usually requisite. press, of the 12th inst. says the whole amount of [Providence Chronicle, Jan 31. nearly \$3,000,000,

Literary Notices.

MASON ON EPISCOPACY .- This is Dr. Mason's side of the argument between him and Bishop Hobart. All who are familiar with the religious history of our country will remember this discussion, which was carried on with more ability than any religious controversy of our country. Dr. Mason was one of the ablest and most eloquent men of his age. Robert Carter, 58 Canal-street.

IJ Nos. 7 and 8 of the Complete Works of Shakspeare are out and ready for sale by Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway. The beauty of execution in this work is sustained in each number, rendering the appearance of the last as acceptable as that of the first.

THE KITCHEN DIRECTORY, and American Housewife: containing the most Valuable and Original Receipts in all the branches of Cookery," &c. with Directions for Housewifery REFINED SUGARS—R. L. & A. STUART,
Sugars in quantities of five packages and upwards, at as low
cash prices as any other refinery.
The Sugars are packed as follows, without charge for and the Art of Cooking, has just been published in a neat shilling volume of 144 pages by M. H. Newman, 199 Broadway.

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instead THE LATE SENATOR PORTER .- The following are a portion of the remarks of Senator Benton on seconding the resolutions expressive of deep sor row for the death of Hon. Alexander Porter : in the immediate neighborhood of Bituminous Coai and Iron Ore of the first quality, in Penney Ivania—the nearest point to tide water where such Coal and Ore are found together.—The communication is complete with Philadelphia and Baltimore, by Canals and Railway. For Pamphlets descriptive of

I rise, Mr. President, to second the motion which has been made to render the last honors of this cham ber to our deceased brother Senator, whose death has been so feelingly announced; and in doing so I comply with an obligation of friendship, as well as conform to the usage of the Senate. I am the oldest personal friend which the illustrious deceased can have upon this floor, and amongst the oldest which he can have in the United States. It is now, sir, more than the period of a generation-more than the third of a century-since the then emigrant Irish boy, ALEXANDER PORTER, and myself met on the banks of the Cumberland river, at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, when commenced a friendship which death only dissolved on his part. We be longed to a circle of young lawyers, and students at law, who had the world before them, and nothing but their exertions to depend upon. First a clerk in his uncle's store, then a student at law, and always a lover of books, the young PORTER was one of that circle, and it was the custom of all that belonged to it to spend their leisure hours in the delightful occupation of reading. History, poetry elocution, biography, the ennobling speeches of the living and the dead, were our social recreation; and the youngest member of the circle was one of our hended clearly, felt strongly, remarked beautifully upon striking passages, and gave a new charm to the whole with his rich, mellifluous Irish accent.-It was then that I became acquainted with Ireland and her children, read the ample story of her wrongs learnt the long list of her martyred patriots' names sympathised in their fate, and imbibed the feelings for a noble and oppressed people which the extinc tion of my own life can alone extinguish.

Time and events dispersed that circle. The young PORTER, his law license signed, went to the Lower Mississippi; I to the Upper. And, years afterward we met on this floor, Senators from different parts o that vast Louisiana which was not even a part of the American Union at the time that he and I were born. We met here in the session of 1833, '34-high party times, and on opposite sides of the great party line but we met as we had parted years before. We me as friends; and, though often our part to reply to each other in the ardent debate, yet never did we do it with other feelings than those with which we were wont to discuss our subjects of recreation on

the banks of the Cumberland. I mention these circumstances, Mr. President because, while they are honorable to the deceased they are also justificatory to myself for appearing as the second to the motion which has been made. personal frienship of almost forty years gives me light to appear as a triend of the deceased on this occasion, and to perform the office which the rules and the usage of the Senate permit, and which so many other Senators would so cordially and so

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ERASTUS COLEMAN has this day taken HENLERASTUS COLEMAN has the day taken HENHouse will be conducted in the name of Coleman & Jackson.
The patronage of the traveling public and influence of our
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Mails will commence running from New-York to Boston
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